

RUSSIANS IN GALICIA DRIVEN FROM BRODY

Teutons Take City; Czar's
Troops on the Strips in
Retreat.

WIN FIRST GRODNO FORTS

Berlin Reports Wilna-Grodno
Railway Cut Northeast
of City.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Russians are rapidly giving up their little remaining bridgehead in Galicia. Brody, only three miles from the frontier, has been entered by the Austrian troops, and south of Teropol, which is twelve miles from the border, the Austrian aviators report that many troops and supply trains are being rushed toward Russian soil.

The Russian forces on the Strips are apparently in full retreat, and at various points the Russians are being driven back. This is the last river offering anything like a permanent line of resistance for the Russians, and it is likely that here they will make a stand while the remainder of their Galician armies and military material are hurried to the east and to safety.

So the importance of the fall of Lutz yesterday was not exaggerated. That break permitted the Teutonic forces in Russia just north of Galicia to bend back the Russian armies and thus to threaten the troops in the south. The Strips had been held for a day, while the Grand Duke Nicholas slipped from his open position. The fall of Lutz made longer tenure of that line too hazardous.

Grodno Ports Captured.

The advance forces west of Grodno in the north were stormed and captured by the Germans last night and today and the capitulation of the entire stronghold seems to be merely a matter of time. The importance of this capture is the imminent loss of this fortress, however, as it is well known that all valuable war material has long since been removed and that the investing capital is of very weak numerical strength.

The Austrian Report.

The Austrian official statement tonight was as follows: The pursuit of the Russians continues to progress satisfactorily. Our forces crossed the Strips River in the morning, and the Volynia from Lutz north on a wide front.

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NEW RUSSIAN LEADER.

Gen. Alexeff to Succeed as Grand Duke Nicholas's Aid.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—Gen. Yanushkevich, chief of Grand Duke Nicholas's staff, has been appointed Assistant Vice-roy of the Caucasus. It was officially announced today.

LIVES WORTH \$6,852 EACH.

Germany Pays Spain on This Basis for Civilians Shot at Liege.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—The lives of Spanish non-combatants shot by German soldiers are valued by the German Government at a little more than \$6,852 each.

PRISONERS BAR GERMAN SPY.

Alimony Club Has Lincoln Sent to an Ordinary Cell.

Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, a former member of the British Parliament and confessed German spy, who is in Raymond street jail, Brooklyn, awaiting probable extradition to England for forgery, was removed yesterday by Warden Harvey from his comfortable quarters of the Alimony Club to one of the ordinary cells.

RAID IN CANADA FRAUD CASE.

Contractor's Office and Home Searched for New Evidence.

WINNIPEG, Canada, Sept. 8.—The Attorney-General of Manitoba sent police officers, attorneys and safe experts tonight to the offices of Thomas Kelly and to his home, where they proceeded to break into private receptacles and abstract all documents bearing on the criminal suit against Sir Edmund Robinson and his ex-ministers.

TAKE TWO VILLAGES.

Russians Win Towns at Point of Bayonet.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—The War Office announced today that the Russian army had taken two villages in the Riga-Dvinsk line.

WAR BONDS ON SALE AT GERMAN POST OFFICES

People Asked to Subscribe to New Loan, the Third— Pays 5 Per Cent.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Sept. 8.—A formal call for subscriptions to the new German war loan was issued by the Reichsbank today. The press points out the advantages offered to investors, who can obtain with their savings nine year imperial bonds paying 5 per cent.

FRANCE TO BUY RINGS.

Gold Watch Cases, Too, to Be Turned Into Money.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The Bank of France so far has issued \$120,000,000 in paper in exchange for gold. Watch cases, gold rings and other valuables, which were offered by many persons have been refused hitherto, but in the future will be purchased by the Mint, receipts to be given showing that the valuables were given for national defense.

DEATH ON A GERMAN LINER.

Steward's Body Rushed Ashore at Hoboken—Health Officers Angry.

The quarantine placed on the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd steamers in Hoboken because of suspected cholera cases was lifted yesterday morning from all vessels except the President Lincoln and the Vaterland, on which the suspected disease was found.

Within a few hours after this was done Dr. Joseph S. Stack, health officer of Hoboken, learned that one of the stewardesses had died Wednesday night and his body was taken off the ship and secretly rushed to the undertaking establishment of the A. J. Volk Company in violation of law. No post-mortem had been obtained for the removal of the body, nor, it was learned, was any certificate of death made out by Dr. Seidel, the ship's physician.

Dr. Stack immediately ordered the body returned to the ship. There Dr. Seidel said the stewardess's name was Gottlieb Strassman and that the cause of death was heart failure. Dr. Stack and Dr. De Forest, assistant to health officer J. J. O'Connell of the Port of New York, ordered an autopsy, which was performed by Dr. Arthur H. Henshaw of Hoboken. He said a bacteriological examination would be required to determine the cause of death.

Dr. Stack informed Sup't. Jacka of the Hamburg-American Line that he would bring action against the company and the men responsible for the offence.

CANADA WILL NOW SEND FOOD AS WELL AS MEN

Premier Borden Says He Has Arranged for Full War
Cooperation and That the Allies
Are Determined.

In a statement given out at the Hotel Algonquin soon after his arrival there yesterday, Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, explained his mission to England, where he has been with other Canadian officials. The Premier arrived here on board the Adriatic.

The purpose of the visit, according to the Premier, was to take up with the several departments of the British Government in London matters connected with the cooperation of the two governments in carrying on the war.

Sir Robert went abroad with the view of making it clear to the British Government that Canada was not only a fighting ally, but a full co-operating ally.

"The purpose for which my visit and that of the Minister of Militia were undertaken," said Canada's Premier, "has been very fully accomplished. In addition to the organization of military forces, other matters of great importance have been under consideration, and among them the provision of adequate transportation on both oceans. Especially has consideration been given to the provision of transportation for the military forces now being harvested, and I am convinced that the arrangements which have been made will prove both efficient and satisfactory."

"We found the Canadian troops at the front in splendid physical condition and with the highest morale. A stubbornness and the wonderful tenacity and resourcefulness which they have displayed in every engagement have elicited everywhere the highest praise. The Canadian forces now stationed at Stornell and elsewhere awaiting orders to proceed to the front will undoubtedly perform their duty with equal distinction."

"The same spirit of determination animates both the British and French armies. It is everywhere felt that the gallant Russian armies, handicapped as they have been by lack of the enormous preparations for this war which has been made by Germany, Austria, Hungary, have made a most splendid and heroic resistance."

"The same lack of preparation for war on so tremendous a scale has hitherto fettered the efforts of our empire, but considering the preparations now under way, the response that is being made not only in the United Kingdom but in every part of the empire, and the numbers of resources at the command of the allied nations, there is the highest confidence in the final outcome. More than ever the people of the United Kingdom are convinced that the struggle now proceeding is one which does in truth involve the continued existence of our empire."

"With that truth firmly grasped and with the spirit which it already has evoked and will continue to evoke, there is no occasion for one moment's discouragement. Ours is the ability to make the allied cause triumphant; ours must be the ability to accomplish the address of freedom upon which hangs the future destiny of the world."

"No statement would be complete without a tribute to the great mission of mercy which have been organized by the people of the United States in providing relief for the suffering and destitute in Belgium and northern France, and in the establishment of hospitals for the care of the wounded. It is almost unnecessary to say that the deepest appreciation of this noblest work is everywhere felt, not only in our empire but in France as well."

MONTREAL'S WELCOME.

Parade to Be Held in Honor of Premier's Return.

MONTREAL, Sept. 8.—Sir Robert Borden will be given a civic and military reception when he arrives here tomorrow night. A company of Grenadier Guards will act as a guard of honor and there will be one of the largest military parades Canada has ever known, every military unit in the Montreal garrison being turned out under the command of Gen. Sir William Wilson.

It is anticipated that there will be hundreds of thousands of citizens along the parade route from Bonaventure Station to Fletcher's Field, the city's principal park, where an address of welcome will be read by Alderman St. Pierre, acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor Martin.

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One of the new features of the loan is that no treasury notes will be issued. The issue being confined to bonds. Also, for the first time, these bonds may be purchased at post offices.

Germany will win a "third great battle" on the financial field, is the prediction of the newspapers. Reichsbank managers and private banks express the confidence that the loan will be as successful as the two previous ones. All banks declare their readiness to assist their depositors to subscribe.

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One hundred thousand dollars have been contributed to the gold stock by Dunkirk, contributed \$1,000,000, while the provincial record is held by Bordeaux, with \$4,000,000.

ITALIANS REPULSED, SAYS VIENNA.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

VIENNA, via Amsterdam, Sept. 8.—The War Office issued the following statement tonight regarding operations on the Italian front:

"On the Tyrolean frontier the Italians are keeping under fire the Tonale fortifications and the plateau of Lavarone and Paganella, as well as their positions at Montafione and Montecosto."

Weak Italian attacks on the Carinthian front against Monte Zengal and the Blauder Ridge were repulsed. In the coastal districts artillery engagements continue. At several points Italian positions have been successfully shelled."

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\$5000 REWARD

is deposited with the Police Department, Boston, Mass., for information resulting in the arrest of

GEORGE SANFORD INMAN

defaulting cashier of the United Fruit Company in Boston, on whose account the National Surety Company paid a large sum under its bond.

Address: Police Department, Boston, Mass.

OR

National Surety Company

Secret Service Department

115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

EXCHANGE GOES UP ON FOREIGN SELLING

Rates Advance Almost With
Swiftness of Last Down-
ward Rush.

CHANGE BRINGS RELIEF

Washington, Sept. 8.—The Washington Administration will probably take steps that will give American manufacturers who use dyestuffs and chemicals relief from the embarrassments that have confronted them as a result of the suspended shipments of such products from Germany.

In normal times Germany practically holds a monopoly in the sale of dyestuffs and chemicals, and the United States, as well as other countries, has grown accustomed to depend upon this source of supply.

It is beginning to be regarded here as imperative that American manufacturers be protected from a recurrence of the loss of time and money that has resulted from their failure to get regular supplies of chemicals and coal tar products in recent months.

The forthcoming session of Congress legislation probably will be urged to encourage the development of chemical and dyestuff manufacture that will assure a steady output of such products if at any time in the future a war should tie up the transatlantic trade as it has in the past year.

Law Against Dumping.

Much attention is being paid to this subject by Secretary Redfield, and there is strong hope that the Administration will recommend the enactment of a law that will prevent Germany from dumping large quantities of chemicals and dyestuffs into the United States as a means of depressing prices, and thus preventing a full development of such industry in this country.

An anti-dumping clause was proposed by the Simmons-Underwood bill, but it was rejected by the Senate. It is now being reintroduced by Senator Redfield.

Germany control absolutely 90 per cent. of the dyestuffs produced in the world; indirectly they control the other 10 per cent. manufactured by Switzerland, which depends upon Germany for the basic materials that enter into the manufacture of the dyes. So when Germany is not satisfied with the price she receives for her dyes, she can shut off the exportation of the raw material, or she can restrict the exportation of her monopoly of the world supply is complete.

An investigation into the dyestuff situation was undertaken by Special Agent Thomas H. Norton of the Bureau of Commerce early this year pursuant to a resolution of the Senate passed January 28. More than \$15,000,000 is expended annually by the United States for dyes for American manufacturers.

The domestic production has been only about \$5,000,000 up to the beginning of this year. This shows how dependent on foreign production the home manufacturers are. In the manufacture of dyestuffs here the materials used were for the most part imported, and the war interrupted the importation of the materials.

Mr. Redfield's Report.

In his response to the resolution of the Senate calling for information on the dye industry Secretary Redfield said:

"Numerous interviews with those who have participated in these preliminary steps in the evolution of a national industry have brought to light a marked confidence on their part in the final success of the undertaking, provided the capital invested is exposed to no more danger than that involved in fair and open competition with foreign manufacturers."

"Capital hesitates under existing conditions to embark heavily in an undertaking where there is a strong probability of no return of normal conditions. An industry half developed American industry would be exposed to prolonged and needless suffering if foreign competitors possessing almost boundless resources, financial and technical."

There is a very strong conviction among those experienced in the dye industry and among those entering it that the majority of the coal tar intermediates required in making dyes and the great bulk of the coal tar dyes now imported from Europe can be profitably manufactured on American soil under existing tariff rates.

"Whether public opinion will recognize general legislation in this direction as of urgent necessity remains to be seen. There seems, however, to be no question, but that ample capital is available for the dye industry and that a large measure of enterprise and technical skill is ready to enter the new field, provided this one serious obstacle is definitely removed."

Secretary Redfield believes that if American manufacturers can be secured against ruinous competition by the way of dumping they will soon put the dye industry on its feet. Up to this time the Administration has not seriously considered the raising of tariff duties.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF CHINA RESIGNS POST

Action May Be First Step
Toward Reestablishment
of Monarchy.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 8.—Gen. Li Yuan-Heng, Vice-President of the Chinese republic, resigned today. His resignation is generally interpreted as the first step preparatory to the reestablishment of a Chinese empire.

Gen. Li Yuan-Heng has for a long time been generally regarded in China as "the imprisoned Vice-President." Since 1914, when he arrived in Peking, he has never emerged from the palace grounds except in a motor car surrounded by a detachment of soldiers. Ostensibly this guard was for his protection, but it was an open secret that the purpose was to prevent the Vice-President from leaving.

The Vice-President's residence was the palace, in which Emperor Kiang-hsi had lived, and which was the residence of the Empress Dowager, who usurped the throne. Gen. Li Yuan-Heng had long been considered a doubtful supporter of the Chinese Republic, although he took no part in the uprising against Yuan Shih-kai's republic.

When the revolution in 1911 started he took command of a brigade at Wu-chang. Later he entered wholeheartedly into the movement, although the story goes that he was actually coerced into participation by revolutionary leaders.

DR. GOODNOW LEAVES.

PERKINS, Sept. 8.—This morning's newspapers say that Vice-President Li Yuan-Heng failed to attend yesterday the session of the Advisory Council, of which he is chairman and which met in the capacity of a parliamentary board upon special authorization of President Yuan Shih-kai.

It is reported that Gen. Li Yuan-Heng has requested the President for a small bodyguard and the permission to leave the Forbidden City for a private residence. The Vice-President is said to have assured the Chief Executive that while he did not oppose the restoration of a monarchy he would refuse to affix his name to a petition urging it.

The monarchist propaganda is the chief subject of discussion in the Chinese press. Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins University

DYE MAKERS' ONE HOPE IS IN TARIFF CHANG.

Continued from First Page.

ness are our own company, the Heller & Mery Company of New York, the Albany Color Works and the Becker Aniline Company. They make the finished dye, and we are, in addition, making intermediates, the derivatives of the base products of which the finished dyes are made. The General Chemical Company and the Du Pont Powder Company are also making intermediates, the output of the General Chemical Company in that line being aniline oil, a simple intermediate.

Ideal Plants to Enlarge.

"These companies are ideal plants to extend the manufacture of intermediates and dyes but they are not producing extensively because of the uncertainty of what will happen after the war unless a tariff is imposed on dyestuffs. The intermediate products have always come in free but of course, the war stopped that and we have been forced to take up their production on a small scale."

"When you consider that most of the products used in the manufacture of explosives are also used in making dyes, the chief being benzol, you can imagine with a tariff on dyestuffs, the materials might be turned into the industry when the making of explosives slows down. That may go a long way toward lowering the price of the intermediates and giving us a chance to produce our finished product cheaply and is one of the factors that must be reckoned with in future production."

"The textile manufacturers have had a change of heart since their foreign dyes have been cut off, and now those who most strongly urged the low tariff later at the time V. E. Bloede of the American Aniline Works of Parkersburg, West Virginia, wrote to the tariff commission:

"I would call the attention of your committee to the fact that, owing to the vitality the American aniline manufacture is beginning to show in the last year or two, the foreign manufacturers who so far as our knowledge enables me to speak, are universally in favor of, and willing to pay their quota towards the successful introduction of this manufacture in the United States."

"There is no dearth of raw material in the United States and no difficulty in obtaining capital necessary to enter into the production of dyes in this country. If there is some assurance of a fair return, but those who know best recognize the impossibility of obtaining such a return on the investment of \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 worth of product as when manufacturing to the value of \$70,000,000."

"The industry is a subsidy or a tariff that will equalize these conditions offers a way of neutralizing this handicap. A subsidy has obvious disadvantages and ends up as a source of expense and not of revenue. A tariff, whether for long or short periods, does provide the country with a revenue during the building of the industry and is obtained with less hardship than other methods."

"The country has had the opinion of some of its best judicial minds upon the possibility of interpreting our laws for restraining the foreign monopoly, and it seems that no laws can be framed to apply to a foreign country, which is well within its rights in supporting or controlling its own monopoly in whatever manner it sees fit. It is obvious that any effort to change this simply imposes a hardship upon the consumer who is dependent upon the supply of goods from the country that he is to be protected."

"It must be admitted that the public, which is actually the final consumer of the dyes that reach the country, must determine to what extent it is willing to pay the price in the form of a tariff which at best would not be likely to increase the cost of garments more than two or three cents each."

"The country could in time be self-supporting with respect to dyes, as well with most other things, but it may be many years before any such complex list of dyes can be offered as Germany provided for the consumption of the United States before the war."

Unanswered by Germans.

And the representative of a German firm made the following argument for the repeal of duties on dyes:

"I have reason to know that the duty is so high that it leads in the first place to corruption and misrepresentation of goods brought into this country. Without having reason to know that the duty is so high that it leads in the first place to corruption and misrepresentation of goods brought into this country. Without having reason to know that the duty is so high that it leads in the first place to corruption and misrepresentation of goods brought into this country."

"However, the duty was reduced eventually to 30 per cent. on coal tar dyes, 10 per cent. on aniline oil and salts, while indigo and indigo dyes, carbonyl dyes and alizarin and alizarin dyes were admitted free. In the fall of 1914 a committee of the New York section, American Chemical Society, investigated the dyestuffs situation and reported that:

All Custom Houses Seized.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 8.—All the custom houses of Haiti are now in the hands of the German forces. The last, the one in this city, was seized today on orders from Admiral Caperton.

PARIS HOLDS MAIL TWO DAYS.

Letters for America Must Be
Posted Hours in Advance.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—In reply to an inquiry from THE SUN's correspondent the postal authorities stated today that an order from the Ministry of War requiring forty-eight hours delay for outgoing and incoming mail does not except American mails, despite the additional delay on the coast. The order applies equally to all foreign countries and for all classes of mail.

No provision is made for exceptions for the press. The postal authorities in the way of submission to the censor on the last day before the sailings. Hence, letters for Bordeaux, which are to leave on Saturday, must be posted on Wednesday evening, while letters for Liverpool, which are to go on Wednesday, must be posted Sunday evening.

An official note states that the Arabes carried French mail posted between August 11 and August 17 for the United States and Central America. All the mail was lost.

Mail in Rome Also Delayed.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, Sept. 8.—An official note is issued tonight confirms the forty-eight hour delay for foreign mail, both incoming and outgoing.

Today the final Clearance of Men's high-grade Shirts

have been \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00
now 68c

Pre-eminent Shirt economy event of the season

Negligee or sport styles. Soft or laundered cuffs. Woven or printed Madras in a great variety of colorings. Sizes 14 to 18.

MAUCH CHUNG \$1.50

LABOR DAY SEPT. 12th
Lake Hopatcong, \$1.00
L. V. 235 St. N. E. Liberty St. 8.00 a.m.
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